BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1814. [NUMBER 1277.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

SUNDRY Articles of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Queens Ware, some Books &c. the Property of Gentlemen who are about to leave the settlement.

Bombay, 23d November, 1814.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

On Saturday next,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

SOME Casks of Beer still remaining from the quantity rejected in the JAVA's Investment.

Bombay, 23d November, 1814.

Boyce Kempt and Co.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY

At their Rooms

THE Effects of the late MAJOR CHARLES MILLINGCHAMP, consisting of Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel and Wines.

Bombay, 23d November, 1814.

Advertisement.

BOYCE, KEMPT & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few Pipes of fine Old London Particular Madeira, at 900 Rupees per Pipe.

Bombay, 23d November, 1814.

BAXTER, FERRAR & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

Tomorrow Thursday, the 24th Inst.

A number of Books remaining of Monday's Sale, sundry Articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 24th November, 1812.

HOUSE and GARDEN,

For Sale.

THE House and Garden lately inhabited by, and the property of the late JAMES BORTHWICK, Esq. eligibly situated near Bykula will speedily be disposed of by public sale, unless previously sold by private contract.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. A. MORGAN; at his office in the Fort.

Bombay, 23d November 1814.

An Elegant Assortment

OF

Millinery, Haberdashery, Sarsnets Sattins, Ribbons, Gauzes, Velvets, Crapes, Muslins, French Silks, Laces, Veils, Straw Bonnets, Hosiery, Gloves, Shoes, ornamental Hair, and an extensive selection of fashionable Goods, imported in the Honourable Company's ship Indus, will be exposed for sale, by Mr. WINSLOW (purser of the said ship) on Monday the 28th of November at the house of the late Sir MIGUEL de LIMA e SOUZA, in Mrs. NESBITTS Lane.

Bombay, 23d November 1814.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECC. SIDE,

In the Goods of THOMAS CARSON ESQ. late Regimental Quarter Master of His Majesty's 17th Regt. of Light Dragoons deceased.

Letters of Administration in the above Goods having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to ELEANOR CARSON, widow of the said deceased, all Persons indebted to the Estate or having claims thereon are requested to make the same known to the Administratrix without delay.

HUNGERFORD,

PROCTOR.

Bombay, 23d November 1814.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COLONEL RICHARD COOKE Commanding Officer of the Southern Division of *Guzerat*, having taken charge of the effects of the late LIEUTENANT DUNCAN JAMES McVICAR GRANT of the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment N. I, & acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General Southern District of *Guzerat*, has, after the payment of Funeral Expenses and Servant's wages, lodged the Balance of the Estate amounting to Rupees Three thousand, One hundred and Sixty seven and three quarters, (3167-3-00) in the Honourable Company's Treasury.

SURAT, 10th November, 1814.

Advertisement.

THIS is to give Notice that THEREZA DE JESUS E SOUZA widow and Administratrix to the Estate and Effects of JOHN DE OLIVEIRA, has contracted with IGNACIO RODRIGUES for the purchase of two dwelling Houses belonging to the said Estate, situate in the Oart called or known by the name of *Kandaree*, without the Town Walls of Bombay. If any person or persons has or have any claims on the same by way of mortgage or otherwise, he or they is and are hereby required to give Notice of the same to the said purchaser IGNACIO RODRIGUES within the space of fourteen days; after the expiration of which time the said purchase will be completed; & in default of such Notice, the premises will not be considered as subject to any such claims in the hand of the purchaser.

Bombay, 23d November, 1814.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT

GOVIND BABOOJEE

Of Bombay Purvoe,

HAVING purchased from WITTOBA WISSWANATHJEE the Brother and representative of the late VENCA WISSWANATHJEE, an upper roomed messuage, tenement or dwelling House, and a piece or parcel of Ground thereunto belonging, containing six hundred square Yards, situate lying and being without the town walls of BOMBAY, in *Pallow Street*, in an Oart called *Ranowdy*, near the Oart of the late WISSWANATH WITTOJEE, any person having claim to or mortgage on the same must apply to MR. HUNGERFORD SOLICITOR for the said GOVIND BABOOJEE, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the same will not be admitted.

The ⌊ mark of

GOVINDJEE BABOOJEE.

Bombay, 9th November, 1814.

NEW CHARTER

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

A few remaining Copies.

OF THE

Company's New Charter.

PRICE;—7 RUPEES EACH.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—November 19th, The Hon'ble Company's Extra Ship Tigris, Captain Dugald Macdougall, from England.

SAILED.—Ditto 20th, Portuguese Ship St. Joze Americano, Captain João Gomes Quarte, to Surat.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.]—At Clackmannon (Scotland,) Bowyer Edmonstone Esq. late an assistant surgeon on this establishment.

At Worcester, John Page Esq. Brother of William Page Esq. formerly a member of Council at this Presidency.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1814.

THRO' the infinite kindness of our friends we are enabled to present our readers, to day, with some highly interesting extracts taken, by us, from English papers of the latest date, and we only lament that the limited powers of our press cannot keep equal pace with our zeal.

We have been kindly favored with the following extract of a letter dated St. Michaels June 27th.

"Last week a convoy of 15 sail with two thousand troops, on board, called here from Bour deaux for Bermuda.

The convoy stopped three days and took in stores &c.—15,000 men are daily expected from Bourdeaux.—Among the ships which touched were the *Royal Oak* 74,—Admiral Malcolm (with General Ross and three Colonels on board) the *Dictator* and another sixty four, the *Menelaus*, *Weser*, and *Spartan* frigates."

English Extracts.

JUNE 21ST.

Yesterday morning the EMPEROR left Pulteney Hotel in a private manner, and was in conversation in the street some time with the Earl of YARMOUTH, without being discovered by the populace who were waiting to see him: he afterwards mounted his horse at the Mews, adjoining the Hotel, and proceeded to the review in Hyde Park, attended by his Aides-de-Camp.

The Emperor of RUSSIA, accompanied by the Archduchess of OLDENBURGH, and the Countess of LIEVEN, went into the Gallery of the House of Commons, after the departure of the King of PRUSSIA. Before his arrival the great body of the Members had left the House and his Imperial Majesty only heard a debate on the Irish Distillation Bill.

WHITE'S GRAND FETE.—This magnificent entertainment took place last night: the interest which it excited in the fashionable world is without precedent. The company did not begin to assemble until a late hour; but long before the first carriage had arrived, all the streets in the vicinity were crowded with people, anxious to see them pass into this terrestrial paradise.

AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT NICHOLSON TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

"Savannah, May 1, 1814

"Sir I have the honour of informing you of my arrival here, in late his Britannic Majesty's brig Epervier, of eighteen 32-pound carronades, Capt. Wales, captured by the sloop Peacock, on Friday morning, the 29th, off Cape Carnaveral, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, and sails, with upwards of five feet water in her hold, having the advantage of the weather gage.

"She has lost eight killed and fifteen wounded; among the latter her First Lieutenant, who has lost his arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury, her fore-yard and two men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull—The brig had upwards of 100,000 dollars on board.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN B. NICHOLSON.

"The Hon. Wm. Jones."

Commodore Chauncey has announced from Sackett's Harbour the launching of a new ship, larger than the President, capable of carrying 64 guns, built in 80 days.

The trial of General Hull took place at Albany. The charges were treason, cowardice in the affairs of Malden and Detroit, neglect of duty, and unofficerlike conduct, &c. Two-thirds of the Court concurring, he was found guilty of all but the charge of treason, and sentenced to be shot to death, with recommendation to mercy, on account of his advanced age and revolutionary services. The President confirmed the sentence, and remitted the execution, cashiering him, however, by the following general order:

"ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

"WASHINGTON, 25TH APRIL, 1814.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"The roll of the army is not to be longer dishonoured by having upon it the name of Brigadier General Hull.

"The General Court Martial of which Major-General Dearborn is President, is dissolved.

By Order,

"J. B. WALBACH, Adjutant-General."

General Hull has published an appeal to the American people against his conviction and punishment. He states that he acted as he thought best for the service.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JUNE 4.

The King this day proceeded in state to the palace of the Legislative Body. Salutes of artillery announced, at half-past two o'clock, the arrival of his Majesty.

Early in the morning an immense concourse of people had proceeded to the Palais Bourbon, where the sittings of the Legislature were to be held, and the moment the doors were opened the hall was filled. It was known, that the night before letters missive had been sent in the name of the King to the Senators retained, and to others whom the King had summoned in like manner with them to form the chamber of Peers. The spectators watched with curiosity the individuals who took their seats on the benches reserved for the Senators. The first who appeared was the old Count de Viomenil, formerly chief of the Staff of the army of Conde, and who, though 80 years of age, would still, if necessary, be one of the firmest defenders of the throne and of the country.

The Marquis De Dieux Breze, Grand Master of the Ceremonies, with several assistants, and preceded by 25 Deputies of Departments, received his Majesty at the foot of the staircase of the grand portico. The King, having reposed a few moments in his apartment, proceeded to the Hall of Sittings. Six old Dukes and Peers of France opened the procession: these were the Dukes D'Uzes, Rohan-Chabot, De Luyres-Chevreuse, De Fitzjames, De Mortemart, and De St. Aignan. Next followed the Marshals of France, Berthier, Oudinot, Ney, Marmont, and Macdonald. After them appeared the Father of French warriors, the Prince of Corde; last of all came the King, preceded by the Dukes of D'Angouleme, Berri, and Orleans. Two Princes were absent, Monsieur from indisposition, and the Duke De Bourbon, inconsolable that he has ceased to be a father.

The moment the King appeared he was saluted with universal acclamations. He crossed the Hall with dignity, and ascended his throne slightly leaning on the shoulder of the Duke de Grammont. The Princes of the Blood were seated on benches to the right and left of the throne; the Ministers, Marshals, and Great Officers of State below the throne; and the Peers and Deputies in circular benches in front of it. The assembly stood up and was uncovered. The King was seated and covered, and, by a sign, invited all to be seated; when, in a firm and audible tone, which filled the whole Hall, he delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen.—When, for the first time. I come to this Assembly, surrounded by the great Bodies of the State, the Representatives of a Nation, which does not cease to give me the most touching proofs of its love, I congratulate myself in having become the dispenser of the benefits which Divine Providence deigns to grant to my people.

"I have concluded with Austria, Russia, England, and Prussia, a Peace, in which their Allies are comprised, that is to say, all the Princes of the Christian world. The war was universal, the reconciliation is universal.

"The rank which France has always occupied amongst nations has not been transferred to any other, and remains to her undivided. Every thing which other States acquire of security, equally increases her own, and consequently adds to her real power. What she does not preserve of her conquests, ought not to be considered as any retrenchment of her real strength.

"The glory of the French arms has received no stain: the monuments of their valour subsist, and the master-works of art belong to us by rights more steady and sacred than the rights of victory.

"The paths of commerce, so long shut, are about to be free: the markets of France will be no longer open only to the productions of her own soil and industry. Those which habit has made a want, or which are necessary to the arts she exercises, will be furnished to her by the possessions she recovers. She will be no longer reduced to the want of them, or to the procuring them on ruinous conditions. Our manufactures will re-flourish, our maritime towns revive, and every thing promises us that a long calm without, and durable felicity within, will be the happy fruits of peace.

"One painful recollection, however, disturbs my joy. I was born, I had hoped, to have remained my whole life the most faithful subject of the best of Kings—yet-to-day I occupy his place! At least, however, he is not all dead—he lives again in that will, which he destined for the instruction of the august and unhappy infant whom I have succeeded! It is with my eyes fixed upon that immortal work, penetrated with the sentiments that dictated it—guided by the experience, and seconded by the counsels of several among you, that I have drawn up the constitutional charter which you will hear read, and which fixes upon solid bases the prosperity of the State."

The Hall resounded with universal applause.

It would be difficult to describe the profound emotion, the sentiment of tenderness and gratitude, with which the speech of the King was heard, or to give a just idea of the paternal accent and affecting sensibility with which it was delivered. Reiterated acclamations, and new shouts of "*Vive le Roi!*" burst forth on every side.

After the Speech, the Chancellor having, on his knees, taken the commands of the King, explained, by a series of reasoning, full of force, the motives of the Constitution, which consists of the following articles:—

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF THE FRENCH.

Arts. 2, 3, declare all Frenchmen of whatever rank or title equal in the eye of the law, equally admissible to civil and military employment and contributing without distinction in proportion to their property to the burthens of the State.—Art. 4, guarantees personal liberty, so that no one be prosecuted or arrested but according to law.—Arts 5 and 6, declare the Catholic religion the religion of the State; but that every one shall profess his faith with equal freedom, and be protected in its exercise. By Art. 7, the ministers of the Catholic and other Christian modes of worship alone receive their stipends from the royal treasury.—Art, 8. The French are entitled to publish and print their opinions, while conforming to the laws which will repress abuses of this liberty.—Art. 9, declares all property inviolable, that called national not excepted.—Art. 11, prohibits all enquiry into opinions or votes delivered before the Restoration.—By Art. 12, the Conscription is abolished.

FORMS OF THE KINGS GOVERNMENT.

Art 18. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. His Ministers are responsible. Art. 14. He is supreme head of the State, commands the sea and land forces: makes treaties of peace, alliance, and commerce; appoints to all public employments.—Art 15. The Legislative Power is exercised collectively by the King, the Chamber of Peers, and the Chamber of Deputies of Departments.—By Arts. 16 and 17 the King proposes laws, either to the Peers or Deputies: but tax bills must first be proposed to the Deputies. Every law to be discussed freely and decided by vote.—By Art. 19 and 20, the Chambers are entitled to request the King to propose a law on any subject whatever, and to suggest what it should contain. This request must have been discussed in Secret Committee, and is not to be sent from the one chamber to the other, but after an interval of 10 days.—Art 21. If the proposition is adopted by the other chamber, it shall be transmitted to the King, if rejected, it cannot be reintroduced in the same Session.—Art. 22. The King alone sanctions and promulgates laws.—Art. 28. The Civil List to be fixed for the reign, by the first Legislature assembled after the accession of the King.

OF THE CHAMBER OF PEERS.

Arts. 24 and 25, declare this chamber an essential part of the Legislature, to be convoked and closed at the same time as that of the Deputies.—Art, 27. The King nominates the Peers; their number is unlimited; they may be nominated for life, or rendered hereditary, as the King pleases.—Art. 28, Peers enter the chamber at the age of 29, and have a deliberative voice at that of 30. By Arts 29 and 30, the Chancellor presides in the Senate, and the Princes of the Blood are always Peers by right of birth.—Art. 32. All the deliberations of the Chamber of Peers are secret.—Art. 33 The Chamber of Peers takes cognisance of the crimes of high treason and offenses against the State. Peers only to be judged by their Peers.

OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF DEPARTMENTS.

Art. 33. This Chamber to be composed of Deputies chosen by the Electoral Colleges, whose organization shall be determined by law. Arts. 30, and 37. Every department to have the samenumber of deputies as at present, the deputies to be chosen for five years, and the chamber to be renewed annually, by a fifth. Art. 38. No deputy can be admitted into the chamber, unless he be 40 years of axe and pay direct taxes to the amount of 1000 francs. By Art. 48, the Electors of the deputies must pay direct taxes to the amount of 300 francs, and be at least 30 years of age. By Art. 41, the presidents of the electoral Colleges are to be nominated by the King.—By Art. 43, the King appoints the President of the chamber of Deputies, from a list of five Members presented by the Chamber.—Art. 44. The Sittings of the Chamber are public; but the demand of 5 Members is sufficient for forming it into a secret Committee.—Art. 45. The Chamber divides itself into *bureaux* to discuss the *projets* which have been presented to it on the part of the King.—Art. 46. No amendment can be made in a law, unless proposed in Committee by the King, and unless transmitted to and discussed in the *bureaux*.—Art. 47 and 48. The Chamber of Deputies receives all propositions for taxes; and no tax can be imposed or levied unless assented to by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King.—Art. 49. The land-tax is voted only for a year; the indirect taxes may be voted for several years.—Art. 50. The King every year convokes the two chambers; he prorogues them, and may dissolve that of the Deputies; but in this case, he must convoke a new one within the space of three months.—Art. 51. No personal restraint shall be laid upon any member of the House during the session, or within six weeks before and after it,—Art. 52. No member of the House can, during the session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal matters, till the House has permitted his prosecution.—Art. 53. All petitions to either House must be presented in writing.

OF THE MINISTERS.

Art. 54. The Ministers may be members of the chamber of Peers or of that of Deputies. They have, moreover, a right to admission into either House, and must be heard whenever they desire it.—Art. 55.—The chamber of Deputies has a right to impeach the Ministers, before the Peers, which alone are competent to try them. Art. 56. They cannot be accused, except for high treason or peculation.

OF THE JUDICIAL ORDER.

Art. 57. All justice emanates from the King: it is administered in his name by judges, whom he nominates and appoints.—Art. 58. The Judges nominated by the King cannot be removed.—Art. 59. The ordinary courts and tribunals actually existing are retained.—Art. 60. The present intitution of the judges of Commerce is preserved.—Art. 61. The office of Justice of the Peace is likewise retained. The Justices of the Peace, though nominated by the King, are removable.—Art. 62. No man can be taken out of the hands of his natural judges.—Art. 63. There cannot of course, be created any Extraordinary Commissions & Tribunals.—Art. 64. The pleadings in criminal matters may be published, unless their publicity be dangerous to good order and morals; and in this case the tribunal shall declare it by a judgment.—Art. 65. The institution of juries is retained.—Art. 66. The penalty of the confiscation of property is abolished, and cannot be re-established.—Art. 67. The King has the right of pardon, and that of commuting punishments.—Art. 68. The civil code and the laws actually existing, not contrary to the present charter, remain in force till they shall be legally abolished.

PARTICULAR RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY THE STATE.

Art. 69. The military in active service, the officers, and soldiers who have retired, the widows, officers, and soldiers pensioned, shall retain their ranks, honours, and pensions.—Art. 70. The public debt is guaranteed; all kinds of engagements contracted by the State, with its creditors, are inviolable.—Art. 71. The ancient Nobility resume their titles; the new retain their's. The King creates Nobles at pleasure, but he confers on them only ranks and honours, without any exemption from the charges and duties of society.—Art. 72. The Legion of Honour is maintained. The King will fix its interior regulations and decorations.—Art. 73. colonies shall be governed by particular laws and regulations.—Art. 74. The King and his successors shall swear at the ceremony of their anointment to the faithful observance of the present constitutional Charter.

TEMPORARY ARTICLES.

Art. 75. The Deputies of the Departments of France, who sat in the Legislative Body at the time of the last adjournment, shall continue to sit in the House of Deputies till they are replaced.—Art. 76. The first renewal of one-fifth of the House of Deputies shall take place, at the latest, in the year 1816, according to the order fixed between the classes.

After these proceedings his Majesty rose amidst repeated acclamations, and returned to the Thuilleries. The two houses then repaired to their respective chambers, and both of them voted addresses of thanks to his Majesty.

LAW REPORT.

GUILDHALL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

Special Jury.

THE KING *v.* LORD COCHRANE AND OTHERS, FOR A CONSPIRACY.

The cause was called on at nine o'clock, and the Jury were sworn, consisting of the following merchants:

George Brown,	John Gray,
Henry Septimus Woolaston,	Jeremiah Evans,
John Parker,	John Green,
James Lee,	James Hodgson,
George Miles,	John Etherington,
Lewis Lloyd,	Richard Hall.

Mr. Ralph De Berenger appeared in court. On the bench were Lord Melville and Lord Lauderdale.

The Junior Counsel opened the proceedings, by reading the allegations in the indictment. It consisted of eight counts, seven of which charged the defendants with having propagated false rumours with a fraudulent intention, and with a view to cheat the subjects of our Lord the King; and De Berenger was particularly named as having written the false letter to Admiral Foley: the eighth count charged them with using false arts, &c. to deceive and mislead his Majesty's subjects.

MR. GURNEY then rose. He began by requesting the Jury to dismiss from their minds whatever they might have heard or read relative to the transactions now to be investigated. It was one of the inconveniences of a free press, that sometimes partial circumstances were published before the trial which might operate against the accused: it also happened, that those who were to be tried sometimes contrived to circulate what might be good for their defence. Whatever had appeared either on one side or the other, he begged the jury to banish from their recollection, and to come to the discussion calm, unprejudiced, unprepossessed, and judge solely by the evidence which should be laid before them. With this preface he would proceed to his case. It would be a very extraordinary matter, if that which if done by one person would be a gross fraud, should cease to be a crime if done by three or more persons. To conspire to spread false news to raise the price of any commodity was a crime; to conspire to raise the funds, considering the immense extent to which they affected the community, was a still greater crime. The public at large, through the Commissioners for the redemption of the national debt, must be affected, and likewise those parties in the Court of Chancery whose money was in the hands of the Accomptant-General; some of whom it would be proved had been seriously injured. The funds might be raised by accidental circumstances and rumours: but this made it the greater offence to raise them by false communication: and if the conspiracy was framed in order to sell out to the injury of others, then there could be but one appellation for such conduct, aggravated too as it had been by an attempt to poison the sources of official intelligence. Such an offence, he undertook to prove against the persons named in the indictment. When he said this, the jury must not expect direct evidence: in the nature of things, that was impossible, unless the accomplices in the act should themselves discover it. But those who imagined that positive evidence was necessary for conviction (a common mistake), should learn, that guilt may be as strongly proved by circumstances. If direct proof were necessary, what security could there be against murder by poison: no one sees the villain mix his deadly draught. What protection would there be against the midnight burglar, who works in darkness,—against the incendiary, who works in the closest secrecy; but who, from circumstances ever which they have no control, are traced and convicted. It was by such evidence that he should bring the present charge home to the defendants: he would shew that they were all concerned in the conspiracy, and had acted with a precision as if their parts had been regularly assigned to them. It was difficult at this moment of triumph to carry our minds back to that season when the continental empire seemed too small for the ambition of one man: when, though the Allies had invaded the French frontier, yet their attacks had been repulsed, and one of their armies saved almost by miracle: when every mind was waiting in trembling anxiety for the destruction of that pernicious being who governed France. "At that moment, when the funds were so liable to be affected, if the pretended news were believed for one hour, it would be sufficient to answer the object of the projectors of the fraud."

The first person whom he should bring before them was Captain Random de Berenger; he was a fit man for the purpose for which he was chosen; he was a foreigner by birth, but had resided a considerable time in this country: he might well pass for an officer; he was in the rules of the King's Bench; and so involved in debt that he would rather reside in any country than this. On the Sunday night, or early on the Monday morning, he made his appearance at Dover, at the Ship tavern. He had on a scarlet uniform, with a cross on his coat; over it a dark fur coat, and in his hand a small portmanteau. He described himself as an Aide-de-Camp just arrived from France there he said a decisive battle had been fought near Paris; that Buonaparté had been pursued and killed by the Cossacks, and that peace might soon be expected. He called for a sheet of paper, that he might write to the Port-Admiral; it was brought, and he wrote a letter, which was immediately dispatched. People flocked about him, anxious to hear the news; but he expressed himself extremely fatigued, and told them they would know all next day; he ordered a post-chaise, and pulled out some Napoleons to pay the landlord, who being ignorant of their exact value refused to take them; when the stranger immediately paid him with bank-notes. He then proceeded towards town, and at Canterbury, and Sittingbourne, gave each post-boy a Napoleon. It was difficult to say which arrived first in town, Colonel De Bourgh, or expresses which had been sent by the people of Dover; for it appeared that many of them were so elated with the news, that they immediately ordered horses for London. The letter which had been sent to Admiral Foley, he was able to produce to the Jury: it was signed Lieut.-Col. Edward De Bourgh, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Cathcart; it stated that the writer had just arrived with dispatches from the army; that he had pledged his honour to the crew of the vessel which brought him over that they should not be molested, and he hoped the Admiral would give an order for that purpose; he congratulated the Admiral on the good news that the Allies had just gained a decisive victory, that Buonaparté had been killed, and that peace might be expected immediately. The post-boy who carried this letter reached Admiral Foley at six o'clock on the Monday morning, and nothing but the haziness of the weather prevented the telegraphs from being worked. Meantime Colonel De Bourgh was spreading his news on the road, and in the hearing of the post-boys at Dartford, he gave directions that they should drive as fast as possible; but before their arrival at Shooter's-hill, he told them to slacken their pace, as it would not be necessary for him to be so particularly early now that the telegraphs were working. The boys, however, told him that they could not work on account of the weather. At Shooter's-hill, he got out of the chaise, and walked and talked familiarly with the boys, giving them wine which he had in the chaise, and telling them that all was now over; that the Cossacks had killed Buonaparté, and fought for his body. He asked where he could first get a hackney-coach, as that would go faster than they could: they told him at the Bricklayer's-arms, but he preferred the Marsh-gate, Lambeth. The boys, who were very observant about the gentleman who brought such good news, looked back at him from time to time, and observed, that as he crossed S. George's-fields, he pulled up the blinds. He got into the hackney-coach at the Marsh-gate, and dismissed the chaise, giving the boys each a Napoleon. This was near 10 o'clock; the news soon after reached the Stock-Exchange; at the opening of the business of the day omnium began at 27½, as it had closed on the Saturday; in about a quarter of an hour the news came, and omnium soon rose to 30. At 12 o'clock, however, as no messenger had arrived in the city, it was going down, when at one, a full confirmation arrived. The auxiliaries to the main plot arrived in the shape of two French officers, in a chaise covered with laurels, and who threw out of the windows little billets with the news, as they passed through the city. They then drove over Black friars bridge, and left the chaise at the Marsh-gate, put off their cocked hats, put on their round ones, and walked away. This fresh intelligence produced, as might be expected, enthusiasm on the Exchange: nothing is so contagious as good news. The funds rose rapidly to 31, 32, 32½, when after an hour, persons who had been sent to the west-end of the town having announced that Government had received no such intelligence, they fell again into their original state.

A committee was appointed in consequence of this fraud, and pursued the investigation with much industry. They soon discovered an underplot, which, as it was short, he would dispose of first. They found that the second chaise had come from Northfleet, and that the persons who personated the two French officers, were Mr. M'Crae and Mr. Wright, a poor navy agent. They learned that M'Crae, lodged in Fetter-lane, and had the day before the fraud carried to his lodging two great coats, lined with white and had employed his landlady to make some white cockades. Being asked what they were for, he said, to take in flats. On the Sunday afternoon he went down to Gravesend and on Monday returned. The great coat was altered, and he burnt the cockade. The same week he boasted of the money he had, (though the week before he had been quite distressed); and being interrogated as to his getting it, said if he had not got it, somebody else would. Before this, he had applied to a Mr. Byng, and had offered him 100*l.* if he would personate a French officer bringing news to town; this Mr. Byng indignantly refused. M'Crae, however, picked up from Mr. Byng who was well acquainted with French, several phrases which were the identical phrases used in the billets thrown out of the window of the chaise. On further inquiry they found him engaged with Mr. Holloway, a wine-merchant, who had a tolerable milk score

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in the funds, about 40,000l. He could not connect this second chaise with the first, but its appearance, would have excited derision unless supported by the former, and left no doubt that the two transactions were parts of one whole. The next discovery made by the Committee was of the hackney-coachman who drove Col. De Bourgh from Marsh-gate directly to No. 13, Green-street, the house of Lord Cochrane. In this house his Lordship had resided but three days, and the Colonel must have known him pretty intimately to be so soon acquainted with his abode. He alighted there, and was told to go to Cumberland-street The Committee were thus led to inquire whether Lord Cochrane was one who could have been interested in the event of the late transactions; and they discovered with surprise that this officer, distinguished for rank and bravery, who had just been appointed to a high command, and whose soul might be supposed to be entirely absorbed by it,—this Member for a great city, who ought to keep himself entirely pure from any possibility of wishing to exercise any undue influence over the funds of the country,—was in fact a deep speculator in those funds; that on the Monday morning he held a very large balance, and had sold it all to advantage. They then felt it impossible to doubt a connection between Lord Cochrane and the Colonel de Bourgh. They enquired further, and found that Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, and Mr. Butt, formerly a clerk in the Navy-office, were engaged in the funds to an astonishing extent; that the purchases and sales of all three were the same; that they seemed to act with one heart and soul; that where one bought 20,000l. the others did the same: if one bought 25,000l. the others followed the example; and that the amount of their three purchases was very near a million; and that on Monday every shilling of it was sold. Their principal agent was found to be Mr. Fearn, though there were several others, particularly Mr. Richardson. From his evidence it appeared Mr. Butt was so anxious, that he wished Mr. R. to purchase for him 250,000l, This tremendous balance, this world of stock, he disgorged on the Monday. The profits to the party were altogether 10,000l.; but they would have been 100,000l. had the telegraphs worked as they intended. The committee published an account of their proceedings, for the use of the Stock Exchange: they had at that time a clue that De Bourgh & De Berenger were the same; but not having ascertaind the matter, they prudently said nothing on the subject. The newspapers gave some account of the publication, and enough transpired to direct the eyes of all individuals to Lord Cochrane, Mr. C. Johnstone, and Mr. Butt. They were thus called upon to offer some vindication of themselves. Mr. Butt threatened prosecution, but had failed to execute his threat. Mr. Cochrane Johnstone likewise threatened, and likewise failed. Mr. C. Johnston was particularly indignant at an assertion, that whereas his business had before that time been transacted at another office, he had on that morning taken an office for Mr. Fearn in a court close to the side door of the Stock Exchange. He swore positively that he had not taken the office. He (M. Gurney) was sorry to say, that though, after what he had seen of the evidence, he was not much surprised at his denial of a fact, yet he was surprised that he should deny what could be proved by a witness and by his own letter. Previously to the fraud, he had called on Mr. Harris respecting the hire of a house, and afterwards wrote to him to know if he would sell the house. He said that as there was at present several persons in the house, it was rather awkward and too public. (Walls have ears, said Mr. Gurney). He directed him to send an answer to Cumberland-street. So much for his denial. Lord Cochrane was called upon to account for his visitor: and how did he do it? He should have thought that a nobleman in his situation would have pledged his word & honour. no; he chose to make an affidavit. Now a voluntary affidavit was a thing on which no indictment for perjury could be supported: it was a thing almost always mischievous, and done for the purpose of fraud; and he was sorry that respectable magistrates would lend their names to such instruments. Such an affidavit he could prove, was made by Lord Cochrane, and he would read it, for it was very important to the case. (Here he read the affidavit). Lord Cochrane had complained that he had not been called upon by the Stock Exchange: would that he had: it would have been curious to see the power of the human countenance with which he could have uttered his strange assertions. What! A man engaged in a tremendous stock-account, and interested also in a new invention, suffers himself to be hurried home by a letter from a person whose signature he cannot read; and then goes and holds that extraordinary conversation with him. De Berenger wanted to change his dress. For what reason? Why could he not go to Lord Yarmouth in the same dress in which he visited Lord Cochrane? His going back to his lodgings in that dress would excite suspicion. Indeed! Was not his going from them in such a dress more likely to excite alarm than his return in it? De Berenger wished to change his dress because, in fact, he knew it was unsafe, and might lead to detection. Lord C. then by his own account, assisted him with means to abscond; he was sorry that his Lordship could see nothing wrong in this. Either his mind must have confounded all ideas of right and wrong, or he confessed the smaller delinquency to avoid detection on the greater. Lord Cochrane then asserted, that the uniform of De Berenger was *green*: it would be proved to have been *scarlet*. Lord Cochrane thought it a favourable circumstance that he had sold his stock at a small profit: on the contrary, nothing could be stronger against him. If he and his coadjutors had believed the news, would they have sold on that small profit? would they not have waited till omnium rose higher, when it was so reasonable to expect that it must rise? They had been bulls: they had purchased for time, venturing deeper and deeper till they were out of their depth. They could not have sold without a monstrous loss, unless some favourable circumstance occurred. Therefore, as fast as the news operated, the sale was directed to go on; orders were issued every moment, and in the hurry; one sold 10,000l. less the other 24,000l. more than was held. This statement, therefore, did not appear to be of much avail. It was felt however, that little was done if the defence rested here. There was no man who would regard their assertions if it could be shewn that De Berenger and De Bourgh were the same. They therefore set up an *alibi*, and published two more voluntary affidavits of the servants of De Berenger; these documents were usually in the third person, but the present were in the first. [Here he read the two affidavits.] To be sure, if the true De Berenger slept at his house that night he could not be at Dover, and the evidence was conclusive: he was not, he could not be the impostor. The fact was, that the party thought De Berenger was out of the kingdom; they were therefore bold and vapoured. Mr. Butt was very urgent for his money: the Stock Exchange, with perfect justice, said that they wished to deposit the money in the hands of trustees to await the investigation, and to be disposed of after that event. Mr. Butt, however, was clamorous; "wait a bit," they said "wait for your own honour and character." Mr. Butt however, had different sentiments: his feeling was,

Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo
Ipsi mihi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca

While, however, Mr. Butt was thus vapouring, a warrant had been issued against De Berenger: he was allowed the privilege to stay in the kingdom, but not to go out of it without leave. He was apprehended at Leith, and then brought towards London: he was indentified at Dartford and elsewhere by every person who had seen the original transaction: above all, he was indentified by one very important person, whose name was Solomons. It would be remembered that a fisherman had picked up in the river a scarlet uniform (cut in pieces,) with a star. Mr. Solomons, of Charing-cross, had seen this, and indentified it: he had sold it on the Saturday preceding the fraud to a gentleman who was very liberal in his payments, and said it was intended for a gentleman who was to personate an officer. Mr. Solomons told him that he need not buy it; he had better hire it. De Berenger was too wise for that. Mr. Solomons, when he saw him, at once knew him to be the person to whom he had sold the uniform, as before described. What became now of these voluntary affidavits of *alibi*? If men thus resorted to lies for their defence, what was the inference? Because they felt that truth would lead to conviction, and wished to ward it off. If he should rest his case here, what could be said? What! if persons deeply interested in certain concerns, and whose ruin might have followed from certain contingencies, what! if such persons should endeavour to strengthen themeselves by falsehood? They had done so: for would they venture to put the Smiths, the authors of these affidavits, into the box: if they do not, "they die and make no sign." If they do, he would undertake to prove from their own mouths; that they were mere victims of a fraud. Perhaps his learned friends would say, "how can De Berenger be connected with Lord Cochrane." Would De Berenger be such a fool as to go directly to his house, if he had been associated with him? This defence went on a wrong assumption, that those who act wickedly act rationally, and provide for all events. The infatuation of bad men was the organ which Providence used for their destruction: and by the winding of their course, you will trace the steps of the wicked. It was a proverb as old as man, that "quem vult perdere Jupiter, prius dementat." It was equally true of stock-jobbing conspirators, and of the rulers of empires. The fact was, that in the hurry of the conspiracy, they forgot to settle where De Berenger should go on his arrival, and he was afraid to go to his own house. He therefore went to Lord Cochrane's where he received a dress. He was familiar with Lord Cochrane, and boasted of it. This could be proved by more than one witness; but the matter did not end here. What would persons do, who employed a man for such purposes as De Berenger? They would pay him and let him go. They did so: he is paid, and quits his lodgings being well paid in notes; for which notes he has shewn an extraordinary attachment. No wonder, for they afforded the most damning proof against him. Mr. Tahourdin and Mr. C. Jonstone were sureties for Mr. De Berenger for 4,000l. Mr. De Berenger had cheated them, and yet Mr. Tahourdin forgave it all and now defended him. Among the memoranda of De Berenger were found certain important facts It appeared that De Berenger was to have a per centage, which amounted to 450l.: he could trace different notes to the amount of nearly 400l. to De Berenger: a great number of those marked with his name were found upon his person; and one note of 50l. which was paid to Lord Cochrane at the same time that the other notes had been given to Butt, could be proved to have been given by Lord Cochrane to his coal-merchant. The sums together made up 450l., and could any one doubt under such circumstances that they were the rewards of his criminal service? This striking circumstance transpired in the newspapers, and Butt immediately writes to the *Morning Chronicle*, that the astonishment of the public would cease when they knew how these notes got into the hands of De Berenger. This Mr. Butt was now called upon to prove by evidence. He had nearly forgot to state, that as a last resource Mr. C. Johnstone had written to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, stating that M'Crae was ready to confess for a reward of 10,000l.: that he, and Lord C., and Mr. Butt, were willing to advance a thousand each, if the Stock Exchange would advauce the rest. To this strange proposition no answer was returned. Mr. C. Johnstone complained of this, and then wrote another letter. He must make one observation on this second letter: Mr. C. Johnstone called this matter a *hoax*: that is, a gentleman of high birth, accused of a fraud, instead of the usual sensibility of honour, calls the matter a joke. He should like to know what term was given to fraud in the vocabulary of the hon. gentleman; with him, perhaps, it would be found, that taking money under false pretences was a mere play of the imagination, and cheating with loaded dice an ingenious exertion of art. Mr. C. Johnstone must have thought that the Committee had been chosen for their gullability, when he supposed they would yield to such a proposition. Suppose the French Admiral in Basque roads had offered to send Lord Cochrane a pilot to ruin the French cause on such terms, would his lordship have accepted it, or would he have thought the French admiral mad? Who could contemplate this transaction, and not see that it was the last desperate push of men who found themselves on the eve of detection? The Stock Exchange had acted well in this business: they had investigated the matter with care, and industry, and skill: they had no wish but justice. That justice, he hoped,, indeed he knew, they would receive at the hands of the jury. The verdict of this day would, he trusted, convey a salutary lesson: it would teach, that none were above the law, and none beneath it: and that no device, nor the most complicated scheme of art, could shield the wrong-doer from conviction and public shame.

(To be Continued in a Supplement.)

STAR.—JUNE 21ST.

This morning, at an early hour Lord Cochrane, Charles Random De Berenger, Robert Butt, Thomas Holloway, Ralph Sandom, and Henry Lyte, the persons convicted of the fraud on the Stock Exchange, were brought into the Court of Kings Bench, in the custody of the proper officers.

Sir Simon Le Blanc, and the other Judges, took their seats on the bench about half past ten o'clock, and the defendants, being then called upon by name, stood up, on the flour of the Court.

Sir Simon Le Blanc then addressed the defendants in an impressive speech. He reminded them that they had a fair and full trial, and recapitulated the evidence, expressing it to be the firm conviction of his mind, and of his brother Judges, that the Jury were perfectly correct in the inference they drew of the guilt of the whole of the defendants.

His Lordship then dwelt upon the heinousness of their offence, and described the conspiracy of which they had been found guilty as one of the most serious nature. It was aimed against the property of thousand of unsuspecting individuals, and was calculated upon the most cold-blooded principles, for the unworthy purpose of overloading the already too full coffers of rich and greedy men.

Needy adventurers were resorted to as the agents to effect this fraudulent purpose, but like other cases of guilt, the enormity and the extent of the fraud attempted, brought the means of its detection a long with it. The conspiracy was conducted with all the cunning, artifice, and trick, requisite in the opinion of the defendants to effect their criminal purpose, and immense profits to them would have been the consequence.

His Lordship reprobated, in strong terms, the attempts made by certain of the defendants to blindfold and mislead the public by false evidence subsequent to the commission of the principal fraud, and animadverted, in a particular manner, on the attempt of Berenger to prove an *alibi* as heightening his guilt.

The law wisely attached perpetual infamy to all persons convicted of a conspiracy, and in the present instance those who administered justice would convince the world that the law is no respecter of persons.

His Lordship then passed the Sentence of the Court, which was that Lord Cochrane, Richard Butt, and Charles De Berenger, should stand for one hour in the Pillory opposite the Stock Exchange, and be imprisoned for twelve Calendar Months in the Kings Bench, that Lord Cochrane and R. Butt should also pay a fine of One Thousand Pounds each to the King. Thomas Holloway, Ralph Sandom, and Henry Lyte, was also sentenced to Twelve Months imprisonment in the same prison, and Holloway to pay a fine of Five Hundred Pounds.

The defendants were then led out of Court by the Officers. The Crowd was immense. Lord Cochrane was much affected, and seemed to meet with great commiseration.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 19th instant.

The intelligence repecting France give in these papers, is comparatively unintersting: the accounts from Spain however, deserve notice. A kind of mania seems to have seized upon FERDINAND, which he manifests in the restoration of all the gothic ecclesiastical institutions. In a word, he undoes every thing effected by the Cortes, and Spain is to remain in the same state as in the dark ages. Should his *pious* intentions be fully realised, Spain will remain the only country that has got nothing in return for the sacrifices of the last twenty years.

Count VAUGIRAUD has been appointed Governor of Martinique by LOUIS. He was one of his faithful adherents while an exile in this country, and one of those who had a command in the Quiberon expedition.

The remains of the old Scots Guards of France have resumed their rank among the King's Bodygnards.

The law to secure the Liberty of the Press, or rather to define its privileges, is in preparation. It is expected to be put upon some such footing as in this country.

The Duke of WELLINGTON gave a grand Ball at Bourdeaux on the 14th.

"MADRID, JUNE 5.

"Our Official Gazette contains the Decree of the King relative to the re-establishment of the religious communities of women, In general, the preambles of these edicts recal too much unfortunate times.

"There are no sort of expressions that the gratitude of the regular and secular Clergy does not invent, in order to say agreeable things to his Majesty.

EDINBURGH REVIEW—(No. XLIV.)

ART. XI. *Observations made on a Tour from Hamburgh, through Berlin, Gorlitz, and Breslaw to Silberberg, and thence to Gottenburg.* By Robert Semple Author of Two Journeys in Spain, a Sketch of the Caraccas, &c. 8vo. pp. 285. London, Baldwin, 1814.

MR. SEMPLE has, by his former works, contributed so materially to the information and amusement of the public, that we naturally regard him with a considerable degree of intereft, and hearwith concern of any misadventures which may have befallen him. The present volume is principally occupied with a detail of the treatment which he recently experienced from a British Minister,—one of those extraordinary ambassadors whom the wisdom of our government, of course without any bias from personal or court connexions, has stationed in the vicinity of the Allied Sovereigns during the momentous crisis of the war.

We have more than once had occasion to commend this author for the plain and useful information which his books contain, and for the simple and cheap form of their publication. The work before us, though much less interesting than such a tour, at such a time, might have been rendered,—a defect chiefly owing to the misfortune which we are about to mention,—contains, nevertheless, several valuable notices respecting the countries to which it relates. The journey was undertaken during the suspension of hostilities last spring, after the disastrous retreat of the French, the author having left England in the middle of April; but he remained abroad during the campaign, having returned after the armistice.

The author 1st made Heligoland, after a very short passage of little more than forty-eight hours; but having the misfortune to strike on the rocks which surround the Island, they were obliged to leave the vessel, and land in boats. Being detained by contrary winds in this little island for above a week, he had an opportunity of observing it with sufficient minuteness. The most singular circumstances in its physical situation, are its perceptible decay by the action of the sea on the crumbling rock of which it is composed, and the romantic beauty of the scenery among the cliffs towards the south. Its temporary political importance, however, during the reign of the French system upon the Continent, was far more remarkable. It became the great entrepôt for smuggling, that is, for trade, between the Continent and England. The occupations of the inhabitants continued, as formerly to be those of a seafaring life; and the noted avarice derived from their employment in piloting and succouring distressed navigators, had not been diminished by the new importance which their situation of late years gave them. Mr. Semple conceives this 'exorbitant love of money to be greatly increased; and he seems, indeed, to deduce it from recent events, without a precise knowledge of former periods. He also notices the remarkable appearance of all labour on shore being performed by the women—even to the most fatiguing. As the author has on other occasions dealt in sentiment, and in works of fiction, a little of the romantic now and then breaks out here. In surveying the rocks, he is 1st pleased to 'fancy that a mass which fell not far behind him, 'might have overwhelmed him. Then he imagines 'that at some distant period his bones might have revisited the light;' and his mineralogy suddenly coming into the aid of his poetry, he proceeds to suppose that 'they would then appear, encased in argillaceous 'schistus, and whitened by the waves;' and that in 'this elegant condition they might be carried by the 'tide to the shores of Britain, and form a subject 'of speculation and wonder to philosophers yet unborn!,

Among such a race as the Heligoland boatmen one does not expect to find the accomplishment of music; but, in truth, Germany is, almost as much as Italy, native to 'that delightful art. The boatmen who 'carried Mr. Semple to Cuxhaven, 'animated by the 'prospect of a speedy passage, began to sing charming 'little German airs, in parts, with a propriety & softness that surprised him.' From Cuxhaven he went up the river ro Hamburg; and here he saw in every corner convincing proofs of the popular enthusiasm against France, which pervaded all Germany during the late memorable campaign; an enthusiasm which appears to have 1st displayed itself in 1809 although the unfortunate errors committed during that campaign, the discord among the three great powers, and the culpable neglect of the common cause by England, rendered it almost unavailing.* Our readers have lately heard so much of the Cossacks, that we shall not dwell upon the account which Mr. Semple gives of those he saw in Hamburg—but, it is amusing to remark the mania for imitating those savage warriors, in the Hamburg volunteers. Corps were formed with the peculiar pike and whip, but wholly ignorant of the use of either. They galloped all day through the streets, to the terror of the women and children, and the danger of their own necks, but fared and slept like luxurious citizens.

On his way from Hamburg to Berlin, Mr. Semple heard rumours from all quarters, of the great battle fought at Lutzen; and its events was, of course, variously represented, according as the accounts came from French or German sources. At one place he saw a deserter from the French armies, a native of Modena, who had been an apothecary, and was carried off by the conscription. This anecdote naturally excites the author's reflexions; nor do we intend to say a word that can mitigate the hatred so generally felt towards the French military system. But common justice requires us to reflect upon the means by which our Allies recruit their armies; and the history of Frederick II. furnishes far worse instances of violence, than that practized on the Modenese apothecary; for his kidnappings were practised in foreign states, over whose subjects he could not pretend to have any rights. Every one remembers the history of the Abbe Baffani

* We have already entered fully into this afflicting subject, in our Number for July 18th, and shown that the liberation of Europe *might have been effected* in 1809.

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who was carried off while engaged in the functions of his office in the Tyrol; and after ſerving ſome years as a ſoldier, was found to be a *Savant*, in which capacity he was afterwards retained about the Pruſſian court. The work of Thiebault, formerly noticed in this Journal, * is full of ſuch anecdotes. They are given by that courtly and obſequious hiſtorian only as pleaſant incidents, ariſing out of Frederic's military arrangements. Another inſtance of our Allies adopting ſome of the enemy's arts, occurs in theſe pages. When Mr. Semple arrived in Berlin, he found that city illuminated for the 'victory' gained near Leipſic,' meaning the battle of Lutzen. The next day, the guns were fired for the ſame event; and on the ſame evening, by a whimſical coincidence, the city was in great alarm at the approach of the enemy; the public cheſt was removed, and the archives carried away to a place of ſafety. Indeed, our author ſuffered by this policy of the government. Having demanded his paſſport for Dresden, he obtained it eaſily on paying the cuſtomary numerous fees; and no hint was given of the real ſtate of the caſe. The mails were ſuffered to depart as usual. Yet all this while the government knew that Dresden was in the hands of the enemy! The following incidents, too, paſſed in the ſtreets of Berlin, and at a place in the hands of the Ruſſians; which, had it occurred in a town occupied by the French, would have given riſe to innumerable commentaries.

'On the evening preceding my departure I met one of my fellow paſſengers from Hamburg, to whom I declared my intention of going to Dresden. He ſeemed ſurpriſed; which induced me to aſk if he knew of any danger. We were alone, and in the middle of a ſolitary ſtreet, yet he only ſhrugged up his ſhoulders, and looking about him ſaid, 'People knew not what to believe.' He evaded further queſtions on the ſubject, & ſoon quitted me. The ſame, or ſimilar anſwers, were made to my inquiries by the landlord of the inn where I lodged, although he knew perfectly well the ſtate of affairs. An Engliſhman in ſimilar circumſtances would have ſaid at once, "The French are there;" yet was this ſimple anſwer not to be obtained by any direct inquiry, and I departed with the ordinary poſt, relying in a manner on the faith of government.' p. 70 71

'We did not arrive at Bareuth, a further diſtance of fourteen miles, until two in the morning. This is the firſt town on this road in the Saxon territory, and was as we were told, full of Ruſſian troops; yet to my great ſurpriſe not one appeared in the ſtreets, it being now fine moonlight, nor were we challenged by a ſingle ſentinel. At the poſt-houſe we entered the apartment of General Barclay de Tolly, who was aſleep, and ſhould not have ſoon found out our miſtake but for a ſingle aid-de-camp, who was aſtationed near him. Strange as it may ſeem, even here the poſt-maſter would not inform us that Dreſden was in poſſeſſion of the enemy. He ventured to ſay, however, that he believed they had got that part of the city which is on the left bank of the Elbe, but the Ruſſians held the other and the centre arches of the bridge being deſtroyed alone prevented the French from being driven out. We were five in company, two of whom were Saxons, inhabitants of Dreſden, ſeeking to return to their own homes. They truſted to this intelligence, and determined to proceed. Captain Faber, of the Pruſſian artillery, one of our company, was of the ſame opinion, and I thought there could be no danger in joining them.' p 73, 74.

He had not travelled far however, when he found it neceſſary to change his route, and get into the rear of the Allied army. After beating about for ſome days to diſcover their head-quarters and expoſing himſelf to ſome danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, to prepare for which he deſtroyed his letter of recommendation to Lord Cathcart, he at length reached the deſired ſpot. The following account of his reception we think it right to extract, that he may tell his own ſtory upon which almoſt the whole of the preſent work turns.

"Owing to the fatigued ſtate of our horſes, we did not arrive at Wurtſchen until two o'clock. In this village moſt of the houſes were deſerted by the inhabitants, not a woman or child was to be ſeen; the doors were all open, and many, of the windows broken or aſhes removed. The Emperor's head-quarters were in a large houſe, on the ſide of which facing Hochkirch, are ſtill the marks made by cannon balls, fired in that battle more than fifty years ago. They have been carefully preſerved, and a Latin inſcription records and deplores the cauſe: "*Ebeu! Signa prælii Hochkirchiensis*" In the large court yard, filled with horſes, & Coſſacks, I found a bundle of ſtraw, where I gladly threw myſelf down whilſt my companion went to deliver his deſpatches. Scarcely had I done ſo when the guard flew to arms; every body ſtood up, and the Emperor paſſed to enter the houſe. I beheld a man tall, luſty, well made, although ſomewhat roundſhouldered, and of a countenance rather ſoft and mild than penetrating or impoſing. Yet his troops look toward him as a ſuperior being, or at leaſt believe him to be, as perhaps in ſome reſpects he is, the greateſt of monarchs. At a ſubſequent period I beheld his lame and wounded ſoldiers, in their quarrels with the inhabitants, threatning them with the wrath of the Great Alexander, a name which they ſeemed to think every European was bound to reſpect. After I had remained about two hours among the Coſſacks, the officer returned, and having directed his ſervant to ſhow me the Engliſh quarters, we bade each other adieu. Having experienced ſo much kindneſs from Germans and Ruſſians, I anticipated at leaſt an equal ſhare from Engliſhmen. Behold me at length arrived at the point to which, ſince leaving Luckau, I had been preſſing with ſo much anxiety. Here at laſt I am ſure of an aſylum for a ſhort time, and at all events will be enabled to ſleep one night in peace, and prepare for freſh fatigues. Here I ſhall learn the truth, and no longer be reduced to wander in uncertainty, as to the real poſition of the enemy. Full of theſe ideas I reached a miſerable houſe, ſuch as the village afforded, the head-quarters of Lord Cathcart. He was abſent with the Emperor viewing the lines of redoubts, but his houſehold received me with kindneſs and attention. They ſet before me bread, coffee, and the little luxury of milk, ſo difficult to be procured in the midſt of a large army. They told me, that there was nothing but a little ſtraw on which I could ſleep; but this was more than enjoyed by a hundred thouſand brave men round me, and I had already in my mind cheerfully marked out the corner where I would lie. A great battle was expected to be fought next day. Refreſhed by ſleep I ſhall ſee, perhaps I ſhall ſhare in that battle. With theſe thoughts I ſaw Lord Cathcart arrive; I preſented my paſſports, I related my caſe, and mentioned that under the dread of falling into the hands of the French I had deſtroyed a letter which I had for his Lordſhip but that I had ſtill one for the Ruſſian Admiral Greig, whom I underſtood to be with the Emperor. Having examined my paſſports he informed me that they contained no proof of my being a Britiſh ſubject, that I was avowedly born in America, and aſked if I had no farther documents. I replied that my American birth was owing to my father and mother being made priſoners in the american war, and carried into Boſton, and that as I had travelled with theſe paſſports through Pruſſia, I could have no ſuſpicion of their being inaccurate, nor was I provided with any other. His Lordſhip left me, and after ſome time ſent for me again. "It will be proper," ſaid he, "that you go to Gorlitz, which is a large town, where you will eaſily procure horſes and every accommodation for purſuing your journey to Colberg, the neareſt ſeaport now left open to an Engliſhman. There will be an opportunity this evening; and this gentleman," pointing to a young Ruſſian officer, "will conduct you." Fain would I have expreſſed my wiſh to remain at Wurtſchen; but under the exiſting circumſtances I felt that it was not for me to oppoſe ſo direct an intimation. An hour afterwards I again ſaw his Lordſhip on horſe-back, who aſked with much apparent politeneſs, "if there was any thing elſe he could do for me." I anſwered that there was not; when he touched his hat to me and rode off. Soon afterwards, the Ruſſian officer made his appearance, with a common travelling waggon, in which was ſome ſtraw inſtead of ſeats; my portmanteau was placed in it, and we ſet off. His Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, one of his ſons & two or three of his officers, had placed themſelves by the ſide of the road, and ſurveyed me attentively as we paſſed. Not being aware of their rank, nor as yet of my own ſituation, I regarded their ſtedfaſt looks as ſingularly illbred, until my companion informed me who they were' p. 29—98.

At firſt Mr. Semple proceeded well and quietly with his companion. They paſſed along the rear of the army; and when night fell, though the moon was obſcured by clouds, they could ſee moving about large bodies of troops; and the roads were filled with trains of artillery and waggons. By the *bivouac* lights they diſcerned the ſoldiers reposing, ſometimes quite naked, ſtretched before the fire. During the firſt day, Mr. Semple only obſerved in his fellow traveller a certain anxiety about his motions; but in the courſe of the night; having got out of the carriage to ſtretch his limbs, the Ruſſian officer awoke, and, alarmed at his abſence, requeſted him to ſeat himſelf again; about which our author delaying a little, ſpeedily received a ſummons in ſuch a tone, as "at once and for the firſt time diſcovered to him the nature of his ſituation." In a word, he was in cuſtody, and travelling towards a place of confinement. Arrived at Gorlitz, he was placed in more ſtrict arreſt; but while waiting for the chief of the police, after enduring conſiderable inſult from Coſſacks and others, he was greatly relieved to ſee Mr. George Jackſon, ſecretary of the Engliſh legation, enter; and he explained his ſituation to this gentleman, who aſked him if he remembered once, four years before, having had a paſſport ſigned at Seville by the Britiſh Miniſter there; and on Mr. Semple's profeſſing not to recollect it, told him he could not poſſibly be the perſon he pretended. After a nights reſt had done away the effects of three days and nights exceſſive fatigue and watching, and brought back the author's recollection of the *important* circumſtance in all its details, he wrote immediately an account of it. But no attention was paid to this; and a hint being giving that Admiral Greig's letter of introduction, which he ſtill kept, muſt contain ſome proofs in his favour, he was induced to open it, but it was ſnatched from him before he could read it; and what became of it he could never learn; nor was it acted upon, although; containing of courſe a clear evidence of his being the perſon in queſtion.

While detained in Gorlitz, a Frenchman was brought to the ſame priſon; who having been eſtabliſhed for ſome years at Dreſden, had been arreſted, he knew not why, probably on ſuſpicion of being a ſpy. In his company, he was conveyed under ſtrick guard on the road to Sileſia,—the populace of the towns through which they paſſed never failing to inſult and maltreat them as French ſpies, or traitors of ſome other deſcription. Under theſe ſufferings, a very natural and honeſt reflection ſeems to have filled Mr. Semple's mind;—he ſympathized with the feelings of the mob, who had ſuch good reaſon to hate the French; and felt himſelf in the ſituation of 'a man who in diſguiſe was unwittingly ill-treated by his friends.' As the road approached the frontiers of Poland, the dreſs of the inhabitants varied from the German; and their language, mixed up with Sclavonic, became without difficulty intelligible to the Ruſſian ſoldiers. On arriving at Breſlaw, 'he firſt heard the formidable anſwer given to the guard at the gate,'—that they were ſtate priſoners; a fact which, after what had paſſed, ought not, we think, to have greatly ſurpriſed him. The guards here doubled over them, and their priſon being a room with a vaulted roof, contrived, they ſuppoſed, for the purpoſe of overhearing, the author paſſed his time in ſinging 'the loyal ſtrains of *God ſave the King, and Rule Britannia*;'—which ſeems to have produced no other good effect than that of annoying his fellow priſoner. Two more ſtate priſoners were here joined with them, a Frenchman and a Saxon, who had been arreſted without any reaſon aſſigned. They were ſoon conveyed from Breſlaw, and found that their deſtination was the fortreſs of Silberberg, a remote and mountainous garriſon of great ſtrength, in a ſolitary ſituation.

It may eaſily be ſuppoſed, from the durance in which he was kept while on this journey, that he picked up little or no information. We ſcarcely meet with any thing worth noticing, except the myſterious ſilence preſerved at Breſlaw, upon the event of the battle at Wurtzen, reſpecting which it was quite in vain to inquire. After narrowly eſcaping being ſtoned to death by the mob in paſſing through the town of Silberberg, they at length reached the fortreſs on the ſummit of the hill. 'We paſſed,' ſays he, formidable rows of palliſades, appearing new cut and ſharped, freſh redoubts, and throngs of ſoldiers. The winding road led us by a long aſcent to the ſummit of the hill. A deep dry ditch, over which was a draw-bridge, ſtill ſeparated us from the body of the fortreſs. I turned to take a laſt look of freedom, and ſaw below me at a great diſtance a beautiful and fertile country, the leſſer ranges of hills which we had paſſed, and even the plains extending to Breſlau; but already the trampling of the horſes' feet caused a hollow ſound on the draw-bridge; we paſsed under the arched gateway; and in an inſtant I ſaw no longer any thing round me but priſon-walls.' p. 137. And this was what my Lord Chatcart termed ſending a man to 'Gorlitz, which is a large town, where he might eaſily procure horſes, and every accommodation for purſuing his journey to Colberg, the neareſt ſea-port now left open to an Engliſhman.' —It was alſo, we preſume with a view to this fortreſs, that his Lordſhip aſked—'with much apparent politeneſs, if there was any thing elſe he could do for him.'—p. 6 and 7. To be ſure, any thing leſs reſembling '*the neareſt ſea-port*,' cannot well be imagined.

The firſt ſtep taken was to confine Mr. Semple and one of the French priſoners in a caſemate, where the light ſcarcely entered. He was fed on bread and water, with a little miſerable ſoup & a morſel of meat. They were ſoon removed to a dungeon both dark and damp, a caſemate at the bottom of the ditch. Here he found a new companion in the Abbé Henry, curate and profeſſor at Jena, a Frenchman by Birth, but long eſtabliſhed in Germany, and treated, with ſome confidence by Buonaparté in the campaign 1806. After ſeveral changes of dungeon they were finally ſettled in one of a very unpromiſing appearance. The following paſage gives ſome idea of this lodging.

'The next day we were again removed to another, caſemate, a true dungeon, being at times ſo dark, that except near the window, we could not ſee to read at noon-day, and ſituated directly under the drawbridge, over which every cart paſſing made a thundering noiſe. Here the damp ran conſtantly down the walls, and the ſalt-petre fell on our faces as we ſlep. Fortunately we had made a great diſcovery in our firſt caſemate, where a number of large wooden ſhutters, to faſten on the windows externally, like the dead lights of veſſels, were piled up. Theſe were about ſix feet long, by four in width, and tolerably ſmooth on one ſide, ſerving very well to ſpread our mattreſſes upon.

'In all our changes, we had taken conſtant care to carry them with us, and we now found them of the greateſt utility, in protecting us from immediate contact with the damp brick floor. By degrees we collected ſtones, and put under them, thus raiſing us farther from the damp. We were now allowed to go out for about half an hour every day, to walk in the ditch! and even this trifling liberty was at firſt delightful. In a ſhort time, however, we found ourſelves ſtill expoſed to occaſional inſults from the young ſoldiers, when they ſaw us for the firſt time! and the return from theſe half-hour excurſions became very melancholy, from the cheerful ſun-ſhine and the pure air, to a gloomy vault and the door locked. After ſome time, my two companions, unable to withſtand it, fell ſick. They became affected with violent pains all over their bodies, which frequently compelled them to moan, and ſometimes to cry out aloud in the night. The poor Profeſſor loſt all his firmneſs, and cried like a child. For my part, they told me that my face was marked with a profound melancholy. At length, after many petitions, it was thought neceſſary to ſend the chief ſurgeon of the garriſon to viſit my companions, &, by his interference, we were allowed the liberty of walking out three or four hours in the day, always well guarded. Lefebre alſo procured a guitar, and its tinkling ſounds were heard within theſe gloomy walls, for the firſt time perhaps ſince their foundation. We began now alſo to pay attention to the linnets, which, in great numbers had built their neſts in the various crevices of the lofty walls oppoſite our windows. Every morning they began their ſongs with the firſt dawn of light, and ſoothed us with a momentary deluſion of liberty and happineſs' p 146—148.

On the 4th of June, Mr. Semple's loyalty towards the Sovereign ſeems to have been but little impaired by the treatment he had received through the repreſentative. He had recourſe, as upon a former occaſion, to a vehement ſinging of *God ſave the King*, which exceedingly annoyed his companions, and produced in himſelf only, 'a forced gaiety, followed by the greater depreſſion of ſpirits' in ſo much that he never afterwards had recourſe to the ſame attempt. He got ſome hints too that the renewal of hoſtilities might throw the fortreſs into the hands of the French' and give him occaſion for 'all the protection which his French friends could afford him.' They ſeem, therefore, to have agreed together much more cordially. They contributed to amuſe each other with ſinging and writing, for they contrived to get a pen and ink, contrary to the ſtrict rules. They had alſo the benefit of a barber of a groteſque appearance,—being 'a little ſtout man heavily ironed, and condemned to impriſonment for life.' But the frightful appearance of 'this deſperado, rattling his irons at each movement round the chairs of the two Frenchmen, and flouriſhing his razor over their outſtretched throats' gave our author ſuch horror, that he preferred allowing his beard to grow until he aſcertained that he might ſafely produce his razors, which he had Concealed, under the apprehenſion of the regulations amongſt knives being enforced. In the dungeon next to theirs was an accompliſhed and amiable gentleman, a baron, who had been ſeeking employment in the Ruſſian ſervice, and was any thing rather than friendly to the French. He had been arreſted without any accuſation, and a Weſtphalian common ſoldier was his companion in the cell. He fell ill through the dampneſs of it, and was permitted to be out in the ditch for a few hours in the day, but not while Mr. Semple was there, ſo that their communication was carried on through the bars of the windows. They were forced to burn fires in the middle of ſummer, but the pungent ſmoke was ſcarcely leſs intolerable than the cold and wet.

At length, after a month had elapſed, they were removed to a chamber above ground, more roomy, comfortable, but with the prohibition of any longer walking our. Mr Semple was now, for the firſt time, examined before the Commandant, and learnt, to his infinite delight, that this ſtep of common juſtice was taken in conſequence of Sir Charles Stewart's repreſentations, which gave him the firſt glimpſe of hope that his letters written on the road had reached their deſtination, and that he might hope to be one day liberated. In a few days, the Honourable D. Kinnaird and Mr. Hobhouſe, with Captain During, Sir. C. Stewart's aid-de-camp, having heard at Silberberg of the confinement of an Engliſhman, with an active and kind attention, which does them much honour, came to ſee him, and procured from the Governor, a permiſſion for him to walk in the ſquare of the fortreſs. He ſoon enjoyed the ſame latitude of confinement with the priſoners of war, with two of whom, captains of cavalry, he formed an acquaintance, one a nephew of Mr. Perregaux, the celebrated banker, Aid-de-Camp of Marſhal Marmont, the other a Dutchman. The information which he obtained from theſe officers is well worth extracting.

'Captain Perregaux gave me details of his warfare againſt the Engliſh in Spain. He allowed to them a great deal of national bravery, ſtating, that they acted admirably as tirailleurs, and that the Scots were 'devils' with the bayonet. By theſe, he no doubt meant the Highland regiments, his prejudices not permitting him to acknowledge the ſuperiority of the Engliſh in that deciſive weapon. Marſhal Marmont, he ſaid, had not loſt his arm. It was broken in two places by the burſting of a ſhell, at the battle of Salamanca, but a ſkilful ſurgeon had been able to preſerve it. This young man received frequently letters and money from his friends, the head quarters of Marſhal Marmont not being above twenty miles from Silberberg. Among other things, the croſs and ribbon of the Legion of Honour were ſent to him, which his uncle had had intereſt to procure. It was pleaſing to obſerve at once a ſtriking trait of national character. He eagerly placed the ribbon in his button-hole, and never afterwards failed to wear it, as he walked up and down among his fellow priſoners. An Engliſhman, would have ſpurned the bauble, which however, amongſt a people ſeparated from him only by a few leagues, becomes an object of envy, and a powerful engine in the hands of ambition.

'From the other young captain I had numerous details of the ever-memorable campaign of Moſcow. His regiment of Hulans had been conſtantly with the advanced guard under Murat; and out of twelve hundred and fifty men, of which it originally conſiſted, nearly a thouſand had already fallen, or were in the hoſpital before quitting Moſcow. For ſix days before entering that city, he had eaten horſe fleſh, which was his ſole food for ſixty-two days on the retreat; and had already paid a ducat for a half beer-glaſs of common ſpirits. From the day of croſſing the Niemen, during the whole of the march, not a dozen peaſants were ſeen on either ſide of the route. Every thing was burnt up, deſtroyed, or removed. At the battle of Smolenſko, the infantry alone were at firſt engaged, the cavalry on both ſides lining the oppoſite banks of the rivers, in ſeparate ſquadrons for a long diſtance, to prevent a ſurpriſe on either flank. But in the battle of Mojaiſk, or Borodino, the cavalry had a large part. There he had two horſes killed under him. Nothing can be ſaid ſufficient to give an idea of the horrors of that battle. The French troops, contrary to their uſual cuſtom, fought in a mournful ſilence. Cavalry and infantry, Coſſacks and artillery, all were mixed together in the promiſcuous carnage. The battle began at four in the morning, and the laſt cannon-ſhot was fired about nine at night. So difficult, however, is it to acquire the knowledge of truth even from reſpectable eye witneſſes of great events that he poſitively affirmed the French to have remained maſters of the field. In proof of this, he alleged that his regiment continued on the ground that night, and was put in march at four o'clock next morning for Moſcow. Doubtleſs, acting as captain of cavalry, enveloped in duſt, and in perpetual motion, he could not properly judge of the great movements of the armies, and had miſtaken a flank march for a direct advance in front. Yet is it often on theſe partial views, that men are moſt poſitive in their opinions. At Moſcow, the army found cloth, and at firſt plenty of coffee, chocolate, wine, furs, and luxuries, but little or no flour. Soon every thing became enormously dear. Long before the retreat began, ſubordination was loſt amongſt the troops; and it was the general opinion that Buonaparté had been deceived by an appearance of negotiation, to loſe ſo much time at Moſcow. He was in the affair which took place previous to the retreat, in which he thought it extremely probable, he the Ruſſians took thirty-ſeven pieces of cannon, as ſtated by Benigſen, as he knew of twenty-five. It was a complete ſurpriſe; and Murat himſelf was nearly taken. For a long time his white plume, which, as King of Naples, he always wore in the field, was conſpicuous amid hoſtile helmets and the ſpears of Coſſacks; and it was only by a deſperate charge of his adherents that he was ſaved. It is impoſſible, by any deſcription, to exaggerate the horrors of the retreat. It was three hundred thouſand men put to ſuffer all that human nature could endure, without entire deſtruction. His horſes all died, and he was obliged to walk in the ſeverity of the cold with his feet nearly bare. He ſaw forty louis given for a place in a common cart, for a diſtance of thirty miles; and a General, after making a bargain of that kind, being benumbed by the cold, was puſhed out by common ſoldiers, who had previouſly occupied the ſeats, and left to periſh on the road. After innumerable hardſhips, he had with difficulty reached Poland, when his ſtrength entirely failed him, and he lay for fifteen weeks at the houſe of an hoſpitable [illegible]. From this when purſuing his route on foot through the country, the war broke out between Pruſſia and France; and after various adventures he was there arreſted and confined in Silberberg. [illegible] he and Perregaux talked with great contempt of the Coſſacks whom they aſſiſted in affirming to be [illegible] uſeleſs in battles, and by no means remarkable for their powers at [illegible] and ſingle combats. Their great qualities are cunning; their ſkill in concealing themſelves, and ſuddenly aſſembling on given points, and the knowledge which they acquire of a country, by wearied patience. By theſe qualities they [illegible] an enemy's army, as it were by attrition, and interrupt his communications, and make priſoners gradually. It is curious to ſee them [illegible]. They advance in large maſſes, but in a [illegible] the enemy, the braveſt only preſs forward, and the others gradually check their career, in proportion to their want of courage. By this means, the whole maſs aſſumes by degrees the rude appearance of a wedge, or of ſeveral wedges joined at the baſe. Should the attack of the foremoſt be ſucceſsful, the reſt cry "victory," and ſhare the glory; but if it fail, as againſt regular cavalry it is almoſt ſure to do, they have at leaſt the honour of leading the retreat.' p. 166—172.

At length on the 30th of July, orders came to ſet our author at liberty, after having been eleven weeks in confinement, and above a month of the time in the moſt odious of dungeons. He ſays, he aſcertained that Mr Merry, Lord Cathcart's private ſecretary, whoſe family knew him well, had repeatedly offered to ride over to Silberberg to identify him, but had never been permitted by his Lordſhip. This, and indeed the [illegible] tranſaction, will doubtleſs be deemed a fit matter [illegible] by Lord Cathcart. That a miſtake [illegible] committed by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian head-quarters, in the hurry of ſuch a moment, Mr. Semple's arrivals there—the event of Wurtzen—can eaſily be imagined. [illegible] conſequences may have proved very [illegible] individual, we ſhould not be preſ[illegible] condemn thoſe who committed the blu[illegible], every allowance for the ſituation [illegible] or Ruſſian officers, we are not quite [illegible] to give the ſame latitude to the Britiſh miniſter; and the ſuſpicion ſeems all to have originated with him. Mr. Semple's paſſport ſtated him to be an American born; he ſays that he gave a full explanation of this circumſtance; But it is quite immaterial for why ſhould not an American ſhow himſelf at the Ruſſian head-quarters? Lord Cathcart was there as a foreigner himſelf; and Mr. Semple even if he had been an American, had as good a right as he to be on the ſpot. Yet from ſome confuſed notion of American & enemy being the ſame thing, Lord Cathcart ſeems to have procured his arreſt. Perhaps it may be thought, that had others been diſpoſed to imprison a perſon ſtating himſelf to be a Britiſh ſubject, the Britiſh ambaſſador was called upon to have the truth of the matter examined—at all events, there can be but one opinion upon the manner of doing the act. Either Mr. Semple's ſtory above extracted, is wholly falſe, or every thing that was done, was without Lord Cathcart's knowledge, and he was groſsly deceived by the people about him,—or his behaviour was ſuch, as [illegible] are unwilling to deſignate. This charge coming againſt the noble envoy in a very moderate tone, and preferred by a gentleman of conſiderable reſpectability, who gives his name with his accuſation, merits at all events a diſtinct anſwer. Mr. George Jackſon, too ſeems called upon to explain his conduct; and we truſt that theſe two diplomatiſts will ſpeedily clear up to the world, the very unpleaſant ſuſpicions under which Mr. Semple's narrative manifeſtly lays them.

The author returned to Berlin, and from thence he went to Stralſund, where he embarked for Yſtadt in Sweden, and came by Gottenburg to England. This route is now ſo common, that we do not detain the reader with any notice of what Mr. Semple obſerved in the courſe of it. We have already ſaid, that the hiſtory of his detention forms the chief ſubject of the volume; and whatever particulars we have noted beſides this narrative, are ſo much over and above what it profeſſes to give. We hope ſoon to hear of him at the cloſe of ſome new and leſs unfortunate journeys; and exhort him to continue publiſhing his remarks in a plain manner,—adapted to all readers, and ſuited to purchaſers.

* "Souviners de vingt ans," See our No. for Oct. 1805.

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